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According to the census of 1910, there were at that time in the State of California 55,100 Japanese, as compared with 71,722, the total Japanese population in the United States. Of these California Japanese 21 per cent were students, while nearly 50 per cent were engaged in agriculture. Among the agriculturists were some farm hands, a few owners, but mostly tenants leasing farms for a term of years, and assuming all responsibility for labor on the lands they operate.

As compared with other immigrants, the Commissioner-General of Immigration states that the Japanese rank third in the amount of money per capita brought in by each immigrant. Only the English and the Germans rank above them in this respect. Educationally the Japanese are also unusual. Ninety-eight per cent can read and write in their own tongue when they come to this country; some are well educated in English, and it is said that more progress can be made by them in our English branches in a given time than by any other race. By nature they are studious and eager to learn anything pertaining to western civilization. They are also a quiet, law-abiding people, respecting authority, which certainly cannot be said of all who come to our shores.

Their great value to the industrial life of California rests in the fact that they acquire land which would often be otherwise untilled, and by their persistent thrift and industry turn such lands into fruitful farms. Miss Alice Brown, of Florin, Cal., says: "Our vineyards are better cared for, our fruit of better quality, the yield better, the pack better than if we had to hire day labor to have it done. Why are the Japanese thus assailed and made the bogie of a great danger? There are no Japanese coming here. The 'gentlemen's agreement' is strictly kept by Japan. The Japanese are occupying but a pinch of the thousands and thousands of acres of untilled land in this State. State statistics for 1912 show that the entire acreage owned by them was only 12,726 acres, and that in three years their holdings had increased only 1,935 acres. The State needs thousands of farmers with just such energy and pluck."

The Japanese are especially adapted to the arduous labor of berry culture and the raising of some other fruits which whites seem unable to produce in sufficient quantity to be profitable.

The scale of living of the Japanese—like that of many other foreigners easily assimilated by our country—is at first rude and simple, though as a rule homes are neat and clean. As soon as farms begin to prosper, however, the farmer turns his limited profits into more equipment and better home accommodations. Thus he turns his money back into the circulation of this country and provides for his American-born children all the advantages at command. The only argument seriously raised against the Japanese is that he is thrifty and successful. There is a certain pathetic humor in the California complaint that the Japanese are willing to work and that they have a substantial control of the potato market, the berry market, the cut-flower market, and generally of garden trucking. One is led to ask, What is the matter with the California farmers outside the Japanese?

The Japanese male is a home-loving man, with a wife as thrifty and industrious as himself and children to whom both are unselfishly devoted. The Japanese are cleanly and moral in their lives, though without our

western prudery and false modesty. Their attitude toward sex matters is much like that which educators are beginning to urge for our own children. In the fourteen years the Japanese have been in California not one white woman has been molested by them. There are few Japanese criminals of any sort in this country and very few paupers.

Wherever fifty or more Japanese are gathered in any community a local association is formed in which each individual is registered. These local societies are united into state and national associations. When a man goes from one community to another he carries a certificate of character and occupation, which serves as an introduction to the new association. The larger aim of the association is to maintain a moral oversight of its people. Any immorality or crime is punished by expulsion, and by reporting to the Immigration Commission, which, in turn, means deportation. No slavery of woman is possible. The association cares for its people in sickness or need; it assists educational interests, gives information to its members on business matters, and on American customs, and finally aims to promote good-will between the races. Thus the Japanese are virtually self-governed and of slight expense to the community.

Those who live among them say that in addition to the fact that they are industrious, thrifty, law-abiding, honest, and teachable, the Japanese farmers of California are grateful and kindly; they have great capacity for patriotism, and are no more "non-assimilative" than some other races—notably the Jews, Irish, or Italians.

It seems altogether likely that, given a chance of citizenship, the Japanese might easily become one of the very best elements in our motley population.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The Year Book for 1912 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace contains 165 pages of interest to every worker for peace. Beginning with Mr. Carnegie's interesting letter of gift, under date of December 14, 1910, it ends with certain resolutions of the Board of Trustees, the last of which is a tribute to Albert K. Smiley, under date of December 2, 1912. The book contains the proposed charter, the by-laws, the report of the executive committee to the Board of Trustees, the report of the secretary to the Board of Trustees, and extensive reports from the three great divisions of the association, namely, the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of Economics and History, and the Division of International Law.

One gets something of an idea of the efforts of the endowment from a brief survey of the work done in the secretary's office, No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. Besides preparing the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee and of the board, this office compiles and prints the monthly financial statements for the executive committee and the board; it keeps the accounts of the association in all its branches; it supervises the translation and printing of immense amounts of peace literature; it assembles, edits, and supervises the publication of the Year Book, and the Confidential Information Series not for general use, but for the trustees

of the endowment; it serves as the repository for the official archives, all of which are carefully indexed and preserved; it purchases the supplies for the three divisions; it maintains a general library as well as a bibliographical and biographical catalogue, and it co-ordinates the work of the three divisions.

The Division of Intercourse and Education has located a secretariat at Paris, which acts as an agency for Europe. In connection with the secretariat, it maintains also an advisory council, with an executive committee to assist the division in planning and executing the work in Europe. It maintains also special correspondents at Vienna, London, Tokyo, and Berlin.

The work of the American Association for International Conciliation, together with its affiliated branches abroad, receives high praise from the acting director of this division. The "Verband für Internationale Verständigung" in Germany, and the proposed branches in Great Britain, Canada, and Argentine, are also considered highly hopeful. The report contains some unfavorable comments on the Bureau International Permanent de la Paix at Berne, but points out that the central office of International Associations at Brussels is doing effective work in connection with an international bibliography, the publication of *La Vie Internationale*, a classification of international congresses, and the building of an international museum at Brussels. Attention is also called to the educational exchange between the United States and Japan, making possible the visit of Dr. Inazo Nitobe to the United States in the winter of 1912, the visit of Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie to Japan, and Dr. Eliot's profitable trip to Asia. Particular attention is called also to the Garton Foundation for the Promotion of International Polity, organized in Great Britain in 1912 for the purpose of furnishing lecturers and study centers.

Generous credit is given by the acting director of this division to the reorganization of the American Peace Society, but it is pointed out that the "ends which the endowment has been established to serve can be carried on most effectively and economically not through peace organizations alone, but through organizations having a broader scope and making a wider appeal." The reason given for this position is that "those persons who become members of a society whose name indicates that it is devoted to peace are already converted." The strange feature of this is that it seems to ignore the work the peace societies are doing to convert people not already converted.

The Division of Economics and History, aiming to promote a thorough and scientific investigation of the causes of war and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it, is following in the main the program outlined at the conference of publicists and economists at Berne in August, 1911. One hundred and fifty-three studies, each under the direction of one of the world's leading specialists, have been practically contracted for, and the organization of the work broadly internationalized.

The Division of International Law is most closely affiliated with the Institute of International Law, and a consultative committee has already been organized. The aim is to "aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations." To this end steps have already been taken to compile a publication of international treaties to date. The large task of

collecting and publishing all known cases of international arbitrations and mediations analogous to arbitrations, together with the proceedings of domestic commissions dealing with international claims, is being pushed vigorously. Interest is expressed in the proposal for an academy of international law at The Hague, to be conducted during each summer. Other plans pretty generally agreed upon include the collection and publication of the judicial decisions of national courts involving the principles of international law, and the exchange of professors and students of international law.

One also finds in this interesting volume a financial statement showing the revenue, appropriations, allotments, and expenditures; a list of the periodicals aided by the endowment; a partial list of the collaborators of the committee of research under the division of economics and history; an account of the encouraging attitude of the Institute of International Law toward the Court of Arbitral Justice; a report on the teaching of international law in American institutions of learning, and a list of the principal sources from which have been and will be obtained the texts of the general arbitration treaties later to be issued. While there is an analytical table of contents, the book should have been indexed.

The workers for international peace, especially in America, will be interested to study this year book of an endowment with an income of over a half million dollars. The question has frequently been asked, What is it doing with all this money? A study of this year book is a sufficient and inspiring answer. One is led to ask, What would Noah Worcester, William Ladd, and the rest in that noble line have felt could they have seen the possibilities confronting today the united peace forces of the world?

Delegates to the Twentieth International Peace Congress.

Arthur Deerin Call, Executive Director of the American Peace Society, sailed from Boston on the "Arabic" July 29 for Liverpool. He plans to visit London, Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp on his way to The Hague. He will attend the sessions of the Twentieth International Peace Congress, which begins August 20. There will probably be about forty other delegates from the American Peace Society, besides a number from other organizations in this country.

Editorial Notes.

International Congress of Students.

International friendship between students of all nations, and problems common to the students of all nations, these are the two basic purposes behind the International Student Movement. The Eighth International Congress of Students, including the International Federation of Students and the Cosmopolitan Clubs, is to meet this year at Cornell University. The delegates will be entertained first at Boston, then at New York and Albany. After this they go to Ithaca, where the Congress proper is to be held from August 29 to September 3. They will